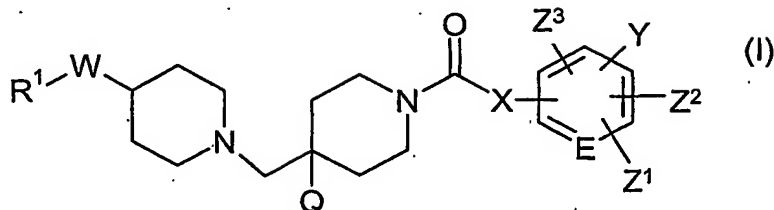


CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



wherein:

E is CH or N;

Q is hydrogen or hydroxy;

W is CH₂, O or NR²;

X is a bond, CH₂ or CH₂O;

Y is OH, CO₂R³, SO₃H, CH₂CO₂R³, CH₂SO₃H, OCH₂CO₂R³ or OCH₂SO₃H;

Z¹, Z², Z³ are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, NR⁴R⁵, C₁₋₆ alkyl (optionally substituted with halogen), C₁₋₆ alkoxy (optionally substituted with halogen), S(O)_p(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)_qCF₃ or S(O)₂NR⁶R⁷;

R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy or C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy;

R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl;

R³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or benzyl;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl), CH₂(C₂₋₅ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁴ and R⁵ below),

S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁴ and R⁵ below), cyano, C₁₋₄

alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁴ and R⁵ below), CO₂H,

CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro,

NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring

as described for R^4 and R^5 below), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), cyano, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3); alternatively NR^4R^5 or NR^6R^7 may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, morpholine or piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$ on the distal nitrogen; or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

2. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein W is O.

3. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein E is CH.

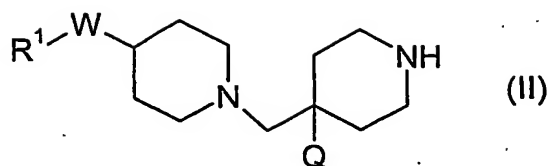
4. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$ or $C_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$.

5. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein Y is CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CH_2CO_2H or OH.

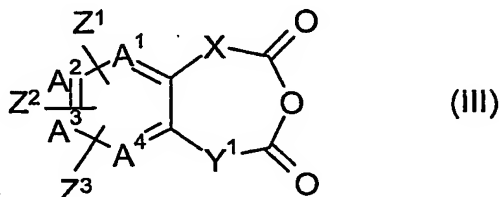
6. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein Z^1 , Z^2 and Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $S(O)_2NH_2$.

7. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, the process comprising:

a. when Y is CO_2H , CH_2CO_2H or OCH_2CO_2H , said Y group being ortho to the group X, acylating a compound of formula (II):

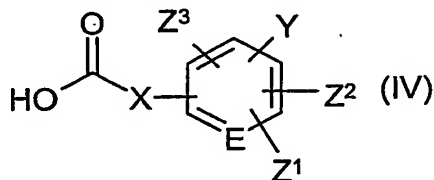


via the ring opening of an anhydride of formula (III):



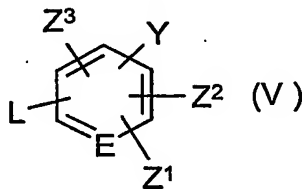
wherein one of A¹, A², A³ and A⁴ is CH or N; the other three of A¹, A², A³ and A⁴ are carbon and each of the three carries Z¹, Z² or Z³, there being only one of each of Z¹, Z² and Z³; X is as defined in claim 1; and Y¹ is a bond, CH₂ or OCH₂; in the presence of a suitable tertiary amine, in a suitable solvent at an elevated temperature;

- b. when Y is CO₂R³, CH₂CO₂R³ or OCH₂CO₂R³ and R³ is not hydrogen, coupling a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (IV):



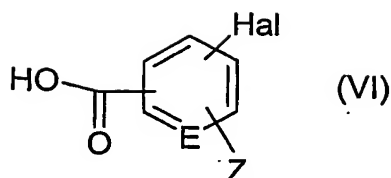
either going via the acid chloride of the compound of formula (IV) or by using a coupling reagent;

- c. when X is a bond and Y is CO₂R³, carbonylating a compound of formula (V):



wherein L is chloro, bromo, iodo or O-triflate, and then quenching the product so formed with a compound of formula (II);

- d. when X is a bond, Y is CO₂R³, R³ is not hydrogen, and R¹ does not have a chloro, bromo or iodo substituent,
- i. coupling a compound of formula (II) with an acid of formula (VI):



wherein Hal is chloro, bromo or iodo;

- ii. carbonylating the compound so formed; and then,
- iii. quenching the product so formed with a C₁₋₆ aliphatic alcohol or benzylalcohol;

OR

e. when Y is or includes a CO₂R³ group:

- i. when R³ is hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where R³ is not hydrogen by a standard esterification method; or
- ii. when R³ is not hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where R³ is hydrogen by a standard ester hydrolysis method.

8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.
9. A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, for use in therapy.
10. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.
11. A method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state in a mammal suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1.